Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central assistance under external aid amounting to Rs. 21.5 crores and Rs. 31.00 crores has been allocated during 1994-95 and 1995-96 respectively.

(c) Physical progress is 4.3% as on 1.1.96.

(d) The target date of completion of the Project is August, 1998.

Activities of Members of United Liberation Front of Assam

669. SHRI TARA CHARAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of members of United Liberation Front of Assam have been permitted to retain arms after their surrender;

(b) if so, the names of such members with reasons in each case;

(c) whether a large number of members of U.L.F.A. have been found involved in several crimes after surrender;

(d) if so, the names of such members with crime committed by each such member;

(e) whether some of the surrendered members have been provided with personal security; and

(0 if so, what are their names with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SYED SIBTEY RAZI): (a) to (0 The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indo-US Defence Relations

670. DR. SHRIKANT RAM CHANDRA JICHKAR:
SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the "agreed minute of Defence relations between India and US" which was signed on January 12, 1995;

(b) what do Government exactly mean by the phrase 'growth of bilateral defence relation would be evolutionary and related to convergence on global and regional issues' in the context of the above mentioned minute; and

(c) What steps are being taken to strengthen the Indo-US relations further?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The text of the Agreed Minute of Defence Relations between India and the United States is given in the enclosed statement *(see* below).

(b) The plans for expanding Indo-US defence cooperation as contained in the agreed minute should be viewed against the background of the minimal defence relations between India and the US in the past. While recognizing the mutual benefit of closer defence cooperation, both countries share the view that it would not be appropriate to force the pace of such co-operation which will grow in a step-by-step manner. As the degree of convergence and agreement between India and the US on various global and regional issues having a bearing on our respective security concerns increases, the opportunities for Indo-US defence cooperation can be expected to expand.

(c) In the Joint Statement issued during the visit of Prime Minister to Washington in 1994, the two countries agreed to expand the pace and scope of high level exchanges on the full range of political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and social issues. In accordance with that decision Indo-US relations continue to be intensified and expanded over a very broad front.

Statement

Agreed Minute on Defence Relations Between India and the United States

1. The Governments of India and the United States of America recognise the importance of enhancing our defence cooperation as an important part of our overall bilateral relationship. Following the May 1994 meeting between Prime Minister Rao and President Clinton, a new partnership was directed. Our shared tradition of strong civilian control of

the military, our deep commitment to UN peacekeeping missions, and our mutual concerns about new threats to international security ensure appropriate conditions for expanding Indo-U.S. military co-operation and contacts to our mutual benefit. The growth of bilateral defence relations in new areas will be evolutionary and related to convergence on global and regional issues. The enhanced defence co-operation between our two countries is designed to make a positive contribution to the security and stability of Asia. These measures will also promote the maintenance of international peace and security in the post-Cold War world.

2. It is agreed that such defence cooperation will cover civilian-to-civilian cooperation, service-to-service co-operation and co operation in defence production and research. All efforts will be made for concurrent progress to be achieved in all three areas of co operation. The civilian to-civilian group will provide overall guidance to the other two elements. Existing bilateral Steering Groups within the Services of both countries will expand on their existing programmes. The defence production and research co-operation element will include a new Joint Technical Group that will follow the policy guidance established by the civilian-to-civilian group.

Civilian-to-Civilian co-operation

3. Both sides agreed that military-to-military ties should be supplemented by periodic consultations between senior civilian officials in the Indian Ministry of Defence (MOD) and the U.S. Department of Defense, within the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The MOD-OSD Policy Group meetings will include representatives, as necessary, from other government agencies on both sides, such as the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and the U.S. Department of State. These consultations would serve to review issues of joint concern such as post Cold War security planning and policy perspectives on both sides, to provide policy guidance to the Joint Technical Group supporting co-operation in defence research and production, to resolve policy issues that are raised by the Service-to-Service Steering Groups, and to promote senior-level civilian exchanges, as well as joint seminars between the two sides on defence and security issues. The first meeting of the MOD-OSD Policy Group will take place in Spring 1995.

Service-to-Service co-operation

4. The co-operation begun in 1990 between the Indian and U.S. armies, navies, and air forces has been encouraging. The establishment of Service Steering Groups, the exchanges of high level visits and the holding of several joint excercises has not only forged closer ties between the military professionals of both countries but has also bolstered improvements in overall Indo-U.S. bilateral relations. It was agreed that the emphasis of such Service-to-Service co-operation will be on professional contacts and functional cooperation including increased frequency and scope of high level exchanges, the presence of observers each other military exercises, attendance at seminars on subjects of mutual professional interest, professional/technical training and joint exercises at progressively higher levels of scale and sophistication.

5. From the Indian side, the co-operation programmes in each of the three Services will be implemented by the respective Service Headquarters. For the United States, the Service programmes will be implemented through the Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Command, who has delegated the responsibility to the component commander for each Service. This will be supplemented by senior staff officer visits by both sides, inter alia, to promote interactions between the Indian Armed Forces Headquarters and other U.S. military agencies/ commands, as appropriate. The Service programmes for future co-operation should continue to be worked out in the Army, Navy, and Air Force Steering Groups already in existence, and should focus on implementing already agreed upon exercises and other joint efforts and planning for future co-operation. The emphasis of this planning should be on elevating and expanding existing programmes, taking into account resource constrainst on both sides.

Defence Research and Production Cooperation

6. Defence research and production cooperation will also be an integral part of our bilateral defence relationship. Existing technical and production co-operation activities, such as the cooperation in India's Light Combat Aircraft (L.C.A) programme, have been encouraging will be continued. The scope and content of further expansion of co operative defence research and production activities, in accordance with the laws, policies and agreements of each country, will be developed by a Joint Technical Group (JTG) composed of senior professionals from the two countries. To ensure consistency with the development of the overall bilateral relationship, the MOD-OSD Policy Group will provide appropriate policy guidance to the JTG. The first JTG meeting will follow the MOD-OSD Policy Group meeting scheduled for Spring of 1995.

Protection of Classified Information

7. In order to promote defence co-operation
activities, the two sides will begin early consultations with a view to arriving at a bilateral agreement on the mutual protection
of classified information.

Signed at New Delhi on January 12, 1995 in two copies in English, each being equally outhentic.

FOR AND ON BEHALF
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

लोक-नायक सेतु के निर्माण को पूरा किया जाना

671. **श्री राम जेठमलानी** :

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :

क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली में यमुना नदी पर कई वर्षो से निर्माणाधीन लोक-नायक सेतु के 1996 के अंत तक बनकर पूरा हो जाने की संभावना हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय होने का अनुमान हैं तथा यह राशि परियोजना की मूल निर्माण-लागत से कितनी अधिक हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच हैं कि इस परियोजना के अंतर्गत सेतु के दोनों ओर सड़कों का अतिरिक्त निर्माण करने का प्रावधान किया गया था ताकि इस सेतु का समुचित उपयोग हो सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं और उन सड़को का निर्माण नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं?

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. राजसेकर मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस परियोजना की संस्वीकृत राशि 2578 लाख रू. है और इस पर 4420 लाख रू. की लागत आने की संभावना हैं।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पुल के दोनों ओर सड़को के निर्माण का प्रावधान हैं। इन सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर हैं और पुल के साथ इसके पूरे हो जाने की उम्मीद हैं।

दिल्ली में अपराधियों द्वारा कारों में रंगीन शीशे का कथित प्रयोग

672. **श्री नागमणि** :

चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगें कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली की सड़को पर अपराधी रंगीन शीशे वाली कारों में घूम रहे हैं;

(ख) दिल्ली में कारों के शीशे कितने प्रतिशत पारदर्शी होने चाहिए;

(ग) क्या पुलिस के पास ऐसे शीशे की पारदर्शिता मापने के लिए कोई उपकरण हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो.एम. कामसन) : (क) दिल्ली में पिछले छह महीनों, अर्थात् 1.8.95 से 28.2.96 तक के दौरान ऐसा कोई मामला सूचित नहीं हुआ हैं।

(ख) मोटर वाहन नियम, 1989 के नियम 100(2) के उपबन्धों के अधीन, प्रत्येक मोटर-वाहन के विण्ड स्क्रीन और खिड़कियों के शीशे ऐसे होने तथा बनाए रखे जाने चाहिए कि वे पूर्णत: पारदर्शी हों तथा जिसके अन्दर से बाहर तथा बाहर से अन्दर स्पष्ट दिखाई देता हो।